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# Vietnam Report

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## VIETNAM REPORT

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## CONTENTS

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

## Briefs

Youths' Anti-crime Activities	1
Nghia Binh Defense Lines	1
'Illegal' Emigrants Tried	1

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

## Briefs

SRV, PRK Provincial Cooperation	2
Venezuelan Solidarity Committee Condolences	2
Soviet Army Sports Team	2
Intellectuals Visit Hungary	2
Tractor Maintenance Station	3
Reception of GDR Aid	3
Ministers Visit Algerian Exhibition	3
Bulgarian Trade Union Delegation Greeted	3
Scientific Cooperation Agreement Signed	4
Geological Exploration Accord	4
GDR Justice Ministry Delegation	4
GDR Education Ministry Delegation	4
Swedish Film Makers Visit	4
SRV, CSSR Sign Protocol	5
Assistance to Kampuchea	5
Soviet-Aided Port Projects	5

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' Editorial Hails Youth Congress (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 19 Nov 80).....	6
---	---

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

New Economic Zone Being Settled in SRV's Central Highlands (VNA, 20 Nov 80).....	8
---	---

'NHAN DAN' Article Discusses Pricing Policies (Doan Trong Truyen; NHAN DAN, 8 Nov 80).....	9
---	---

Briefs	
New Economic Zones' Conference	14

## AGRICULTURE

Provincial Meeting Views Agricultural Progress (Hanoi Domestic Service, 25 Nov 80).....	15
--	----

Agricultural Figures for Northern Provinces, Cities (Hanoi Domestic Service, 21 Nov 80).....	17
---	----

'NHAN DAN' Discusses Subsidiary Crop Targets (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 25 Nov 80).....	18
---	----

Provinces Suffer Extensive Storm Damage (NHAN DAN, 3 Oct 80).....	20
--	----

Provinces Increase Crop Area as Storm Damage Compensation (NHAN DAN, 2 Oct 80).....	21
--	----

Vo Chi Cong Addresses Veterinary Institute Conference (Hanoi Domestic Service, 15 Nov 80).....	22
---	----

Briefs	
Hanoi Winter Crops	24
Hai Hung Rice Harvest	24
Thai Binh Rice Harvest	24
Binh Tri Thien Winter Crops	24
Dong Thap Grain Collection	24
Long An Winter-Spring Rice	24
Ho Chi Minh City Summer-Fall Crops	25
Hau Giang Grain Collection	25
Minh Hai Grain Collection	25
Ha Tuyen Rice	25
Ha Bac Winter Crops	25
Thai Binh Crops	25
Lam Dong Grain Collection	25
Loc Ninh Rubber State Farm	25
Ho Chi Minh City Rice	26
An Giang Grain Collection	26
Ben Tre Grain Collection	26
Dong Thap Grain Obligation	26
Tay Ninh Paddy, Sugarcane Collection	26

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Speech by Building Minister Dong Si Nguyen (Dong Si Nguyen; XAY DUNG, Aug 80).....	27
---	----

Editorial Urges Increased Geological Survey (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 2 Oct 80).....	36
Briefs	
Movie House Collapse	38
Construction Projects	38
Hoang Lien Son Mines	38
Cao Bang Industrial Production	38
LIGHT INDUSTRY	
GDR Funded Watch Repair Plant Begins Operation (NHAN DAN, 2 Oct 80).....	39
Briefs	
Fresh-Water Fish Preparing	40
Industrial Achievements	40
Ho Chi Minh City Handicraft Production	40
BIOGRAPHIC	
Information on Vietnamese Personalities.....	41
Information on Vietnamese Personalities.....	45
CHRONOLOGY	
Hanoi Review of Events for 16 Jun-15 Jul 1980 (VIETNAM COURIER, Aug 80).....	49

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

**YOUTHS' ANTI-CRIME ACTIVITIES**--Young members of the Hanoi Railway Security Post have set up youth control teams to supervise the activities of youth union members and youths and to track down criminals operating in the railway station area. Their activities have contributed to reducing the crime rate by half over previously and recovering a lot of property for the people and the state. Meanwhile, youths of the security forces of Binh Tri Thien have coordinated with the local armed forces to break a case involving a railway station employee who worked together with dishonest merchants to trade in rice illegally. [BK180349 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Nov 80]

**NGHIA BINH DEFENSE LINES**--The Binh Son District Party Committee has directed local echelons in building firm defense lines and increasing militia and self-defense forces. Recently, they conducted a combating exercise with the participation of more than 2,000 officers and combatants of the province's militia and self-defense forces, who practiced the evacuation of 10,000 people from a key zone to safe areas. [BK180817 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 10 Nov 80]

**'ILLEGAL' EMIGRANTS TRIED**--Hanoi, VNA, 22 Nov--The people's tribunal at the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector has tried Le Van Le and his two associates for committing murder and attempted illegal emigration. Le, a former Saigon soldier, and his partners drowned two fishermen in the sea and seized their boat to flee away. Le Van Le was sentenced to life imprisonment. The other culprits were given prison sentences from 16 and 18 years. [Text] [OW221721 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 22 Nov 80]

CSO: 4220



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SRV, PRK PROVINCIAL COOPERATION--Hanoi, VNA, 4 Nov--A delegation from the Kampuchean province of Kandal, near Phnom Penh, recently visited the Vietnamese province of Ben Tre with which it has sworn brotherhood. The two delegations signed many contracts on cooperation and mutual assistance in the economic, cultural and social fields. While in Ben Tre, the Kampuchean delegates visited a number of local economic and cultural establishments. [Text] [OW051651 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 4 Nov 80]

VENEZUELAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE CONDOLENCES--Hanoi, VNA, 6 Nov--Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of Other Countries, today sent the following message to the Venezuelan Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam: "We are deeply grieved to learn of the death of Cesar Rengifo, an outstanding cultural and social activist of Venezuela and Latin America, and president of the Venezuelan Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam. We wish to convey our deep condolences to the Venezuelan Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam and to the bereaved family of Cesar Rengifo." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1700 GMT 6 Nov 80]

SOVIET ARMY SPORTS TEAM--Hanoi, VNA, 7 Nov--The table and lawn tennis team of the Soviet Army Central Club led by Colonel P. Dmitriy left here yesterday after playing friendship matches with local and army teams in Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. The Soviet guests paid tribute to President Ho Chi Min at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 7 Nov 80]

INTELLECTUALS VISIT HUNGARY--Hanoi, VNA, 8 Nov--A group of intellectuals in Ho Chi Minh City led by Dr Nuyen Minh Triet paid a visit to Hungary from 20 October to 5 November at the invitation of the Hungarian Peace Council. They were received by G. Szentistvanyi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and deputy general secretary of the People's Patriotic Front, who reiterated Hungary's continued support and assistance to the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples. They also met Nandorne Sebestyen, president of the Hungarian Peace Council; Sandor Harmati, president of the Committee for Solidarity with Peoples Struggling for Independence; and other Hungarian intellectuals. They also visited several cultural, scientific and technical establishments. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 8 Nov 80]

TRACTOR MAINTENANCE STATION--Hanoi, VNA, 8 Nov--A tractor maintenance station built with Soviet aid was inaugurated in the central highlands province of Lam Dong on 4 November. The station, the first of its kind in the southern provinces, will handle almost 50 tractors with capacity ranging from 58 to 100 horse-power. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0244 GMT 8 Nov 80]

RECEPTION OF GDR AID--Hanoi, VNA, 12 Nov--Gifts from the GDR were received here today by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Peoples of Other Countries and the Committee for the Reception of GDR Aid under the Vietnam Foreign Trade Ministry. The gifts were transported by the cargo ship, The Nienburg. The reception ceremony was attended by Professor Hoang Minh Giam, president of the presidium, and Tran Hoai Nam, secretary general of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Countries; Nguyen Tu, head of the Committee for the Reception of GDR Aid, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Commission for External Relations of the Party Central Committee, the ministries of education and public health, and of establishments with special relations with the GDR. Ambassador Klaus Zorn and other officials and the GDR Embassy in Vietnam were also present. The gifts include cloth, clothing, school supplies, medical equipment, sewing machines, typewriters, food and other equipment, worth a total of six million GDR marks. [Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 12 Nov 80]

MINISTERS VISIT ALGERIAN EXHIBITION--Hanoi, VNA, 15 Nov--An exhibition of the Algerian economy opened here this morning under the joint auspices of the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce and the Algerian National Organisation of Fairs (ONAFEX). Present were Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nguyen Chanh, Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang and many other Vietnamese representatives. Algerian charge d'affaires Youcef Mehenni, and Hocine Saadi, ONAFEX deputy director-general and head of an Algerian Government exhibition mission. Addressing the opening ceremony, Nguyen Chanh warmly welcomed the Algerian people's achievements. He said he believed that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries would constantly consolidate and develop. The Algerian exhibition, the first of its kind here since Algeria's liberation in 1954, displays samples of products of 23 Algerian national companies specializing in mining, mechanical, electrical and electronic engineering. A big part of the exhibition is devoted to consumer and cultural goods. On 14 November the Algerian charge d'affaires held a press conference on the exhibition. [Text] [OW151537 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 15 Nov 80]

BULGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION GREETED--Hanoi, VNA, 21 Nov--A mass meeting was held here tonight to welcome a delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions led by Misho Mishev, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the council. Present at the meeting were Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, and other union leaders. Bulgarian charge d'affaires A.I. Boris Stoytchev was also present. Addressing the meeting, Tran Anh Lien, member of the Secretariat of the V.N.F.T.U. and secretary of the Hanoi VNFTU organisation, acclaimed the Bulgarian people's successes in building socialism over the past 36 years. He highly valued the wholehearted support and assistance given by the party, government, trade unions and the entire people of Bulgaria to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. Misho Mishev spoke highly of the militant solidarity between the working class and peoples of Bulgaria and Vietnam. He said the party, the government, the trade unions and the people of Bulgaria would always side with the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence. [Text] [OW211717 Hanoi VNA in English 1640 GMT 21 Nov 80]



SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED--Hanoi, VNA, 21 Nov--A delegation of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, led by its director Tran Dai Nghia, recently visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. J. Kozesnik, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Academy of Sciences; B. Kvasil, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, vice president of the academy, and others held talks with the Vietnamese delegation on the development of all-round cooperation between the Czechoslovak academy and the Vietnamese institute and on Czechoslovakia's assistance for the development of Vietnamese science and technology. The delegation also called at various scientific establishments and met many scientists in Prague, Bratislava and Brno. J. Havlin, secretary of the C.P.C.Z.C.C., and Zahradnik, premier of the federal government cordially received the delegation. They praised Vietnam's international prestige and influence and pledged to enhance relations in all fields, including scientific relations, between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. Tran Dai Nghia, on behalf of the Vietnam Scientific Institute and Kozesnik, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, signed an agreement on scientific cooperation for 1981-1985 between the two countries. Kvasil, and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Tien Thong, attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [OW211637 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 21 Nov 80]

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION ACCORD--Hanoi, VNA, 24 Nov--An agreement on cooperation in geological exploration of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Halle, the German Democratic Republic, by delegates to the 40th conference of the Permanent Geological Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Tran Duc Luong, director-general of the Vietnamese General Department of Geology, signed the agreement. Under this agreement the member countries of the committee will provide technical assistance to Vietnam in geological exploration of certain minerals and in geological research in the 1981-90 period. [Text] [OW241627 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 24 Nov 80]

GDR JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA, 24 Nov--A delegation of the Ministry of Justice of the German Democratic Republic led by Minister H.J. Heusinger, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived here today for a friendly visit to Vietnam. It was welcomed by Minister Tran Quang Huy, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and chairman of the Government Legislation Committee, and others. G.D.R. Ambassador Klaus Zorn was also present. [Text] [OW241601 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 24 Nov 80]

GDR EDUCATION MINISTRY DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA, 24 Nov--A delegation of the Ministry of Education of the German Democratic Republic led by Minister Mrs Margot Honecker, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist United Party of Germany, arrived here this afternoon for a friendship visit to Vietnam. It was welcomed at the airport by Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education, and others. G.D.R. Ambassador Klaus Zorn was present. [Text] [OW241559 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 24 Nov 80]

SWEDISH FILM MAKERS VISIT--Hanoi, VNA, 25 Nov--A delegation of the Swedish Film Centre recently visited Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture and Information. The delegation included Ulf Berggren, director and producer, and Ingela Romare, director. During its stay, the delegation visited Yen So cooperative in the suburbs of Hanoi and met with and shot a film about actress Tra Giang. The visitors were received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Dr Nguyen Khac Vien. They had working sessions with Vietnamese colleagues and agreed on a plan of cooperation. [Text] [OW251603 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 25 Nov 80]

SRV, CSSR SIGN PROTOCOL--According to a Prague report, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak State Film Commission, a delegation from the SRV Culture and Information Ministry led by Comrade Ha Xuan Truong, deputy culture and information minister and chairman of the Vietnam Motion Picture Association, paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia from 15 to 20 November. Comrade Ha Xuan Truong and Dr Jiri Purs, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and director general of the Czechoslovak State Film, on behalf of the motion picture sectors of the two countries, signed a cooperation protocol for 1981-83 on 19 November in Prague. [Text] [OW251357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Nov 80]

ASSISTANCE TO KAMPUCHEA--Phu Khanh Province has recently dispatched many groups of economic, educational and medical cadres together with large quantities of machinery, spare parts and equipment to help its sister province of Stung Treng in Kampuchea step up production and improve the local people's livelihood. The provincial agricultural sector has also supplied this Kampuchean province with 100 tons of paddy and corn seeds and more than 3,000 plowshares and assisted it in building a pig farm. Meanwhile, cadres sent by the provincial water conservancy are assisting the sister province in making preparations for the construction of a dam early next year. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Nov 80]

SOVIET-AIDED PORT PROJECTS--To mark the 63rd anniversary of the great October socialist revolution, cadres and workers of the Sea Route Project Engineering Corporation and Soviet specialists at Hai Phong Port recently completed 6 projects. These projects include the building of 2 cranes, a light tower, a 60-meter draining sewer and a 3,000-square meter dock. [BK180815 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Nov 80]

CSO: 4209

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### 'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL HAILS YOUTH CONGRESS

BK200920 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 19 Nov 80

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 November editorial: "Heartily Greet the Nationwide Youth Congress"]

[Text] The Fourth Nationwide Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Congress opens today in Hanoi. This is a major holiday for youths throughout the country, and a particularly significant political activity of youths in the new stage of the revolution--the stage when the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the young generation throughout the country are assuming great and glorious tasks, taking the lead in successfully building socialism and firmly defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

Our party and state and all our people and soldiers have always paid attention to and placed confidence in our youths, the shock force of all stages of the Vietnamese revolution. Over the past half a century, our youths, educated and trained by our party and President Ho Chi Minh, have been in the forefront of the protracted and extremely arduous struggle, where they have won a very glorious victory for our fatherland's independence, freedom and socialism, and for our international obligation. In recent years, our youths throughout the country have always been present in the struggle to overcome the aftermath of war and to build and defend the country. They have scored glorious feats of arms in the new stage, thus making glorious contributions to winning two wars criminally waged by the Beijing reactionaries, and to firmly maintaining national independence. They have enthusiastically embarked on the task of building socialism throughout the country.

The current Fourth Nationwide Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, with the participation of more than 600 delegates, symbolizes the will and intellect of the youths and union members throughout the country. It will draw from lessons on union-related tasks and on the path of struggle of youths so that they will understand the historic mission of the union and the Vietnamese young generation in the new era. It will devise a new revolutionary action program for the union and youths.

In the recent past, our entire party and all our people and soldiers, with their most splendid sentiments toward youths, have paid attention to helping and providing favorable conditions for youths to hold grassroots-level union congresses so that the Fourth Nationwide Youth Union Congress will obtain the finest results. Our

people's armed forces are paying great attention to this great activity of youth throughout the country. The congresses of all leading union echelons in the army have been properly convened. The youths' revolutionary action movement is in full swing in many units and has actively contributed to the success of the nationwide union congress. Our people nationwide, ranging from parents to teenagers, Vietnamese overseas and friends throughout the world are attentively following the Fourth Nationwide Union Congress. They place confidence in the Congress and expect that it will open a new, glorious development stage for our country's youth movement.

Through the seething revolutionary action movements, youths in the army are striving to train, stand combat ready, work selflessly, score outstanding achievements, vigorously develop the success of the All-Army Youth Union Congress and heartily greet and wish the Fourth Nationwide Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union splendid success.

CSO: 4209

NEW ECONOMIC ZONE BEING SETTLED IN SHV'S CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

OW200408 Hanoi VNA in English 0240 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 20 Nov--A waste area in Duc Trong district, Lam Dong Province in the central highlands of Vietnam has been transformed into a new economic zone where more than 1,000 families from Hanoi have settled since the liberation of South Vietnam in April 1975.

The settlers have so far reclaimed and tilled 3,200 hectares, built two farms, nine agricultural and afforestation cooperatives, eight experimental farms, a tractor station and 200 kilometres of roads and high-voltage lines linked to the resort town of Da Lat.

They have spent hundreds of thousands of workdays building four dams, a reservoir and a seven-kilometre canal to supply enough water for thousands of hectares of cultivated land.

Over the past 4 years, the Hanoi new economic zone has produced almost 3,000 tonnes of food and nearly 50 tonnes of beans, raised 360 cows, 1,500 pigs and 13,000 fowls.

Seven thousand six hundred square metres of housing space and eight secondary and primary schools have also been set up. Most recently, an infirmary with 100 beds was completed and placed under the direction of a doctor from the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Hospital in Hanoi. The zone now has 100 medical workers including 9 doctors and 20 assistant doctors.

A mobile film projection team, 11 amateur art troupes and 7 soccer and 9 volleyball teams have been set up. All children of the settlers are attending school.

According to an initial survey, over 80 percent of the families in the new economic zone have improved their living standards since leaving the capital city.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Tam, a member of a co-op named after Hanoi's Dong Anh suburban district, was, at first, very concerned about her children's education. But now all her children are going to school. Her eldest is a ninth grader at the junior high school in Lam Dong.

The new economic zone plans to add another 10,000 hectares of mulberries, expand silk processing and grow an additional 1,000 hectares of coffee, 1,000 hectares of tea and 1,000 hectares of food crops under the third five-year plan (1981-85). It will raise the number of livestock to more than 3,000 cows and buffaloes.



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'NHAN DAN' ARTICLE DISCUSSES PRICING POLICIES

BK261236 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Prof Doan Trong Truyen of the Central Institute for Economic Management Study: "Pricing Policy in the Present Stage"--passages within slantlines denotes boldface print as published]

[Text] Price is a common symbol of many kinds of economic, political and social relations, one of the most complex problems in the economic life, and the convergence of many relations of interests. Any concept of price which is simplistic and one-sided and which does not proceed from the common interests (of the entire society and people represented by the state) and those of each stratum of the people, and from both the immediate and long-term interests, will lead to errors.

A pricing policy is always a major policy and a constant concern of our party and state. It is closely linked with all economic policies, the national economy and the ever-changing life in each stage of socialist construction. Therefore, once the politico-economic conditions have undergone important changes, the price system must also be appropriately readjusted.

The building, readjustment and improvement of the price system in each period must rely on the following objective foundations and bases of pricing:

--The value of goods, or specifically, the costs of production and circulation and a reasonable profit margin.

--The guidelines and policies aimed at developing the economy and building the new economic structure; relations between the various sectors and economic zones; and relations between accumulation and consumption.

--Relations between supply and demand and between the commodities funds and the people's actual purchasing power (which is closely linked with the volume of money in circulation).

--Foreign economic relations and international market prices.

When these bases change, prices should also be appropriately readjusted so that they may exercise their basic functions more fully. These functions are: calculating and measuring the use of social labor, redistributing national income, stimulating production and increasing labor productivity and economic results.



At present, the pricing policy and the readjustment of the price system according to it are aimed at:

a. Stimulating and supporting the development of production, especially agricultural production and the production of consumer and export goods; encouraging and promoting exchanges of goods between the cities and countryside and among economic zones; and expanding the exchange of goods with foreign countries. To do so, we must ensure that economic units have enough money to cover the reasonable costs of production and circulation and make adequate profits. We must also correct some of the irrationalities in the relations between the prices of agricultural products and those of industrial goods.

b. Contributing to stabilizing the national finance by reducing unreasonable use of the state budget to compensate for losses involved in the purchases and sales of imported goods as well as locally-made goods at a time when the prices of goods bought from the international market have increased manifold; and helping balance the state budget and regulate the circulation of money.

c. Regulating supply and demand; encouraging economization, especially in the use of consumer goods; reducing the pressure exerted by "demand" on "supply" at a time when production is still to be faced with many difficulties in the years ahead; and using more resolutely the relations between goods and money and cutting down on subsidies (which are still too extensive) in the distribution and consumption policy.

d. Regulate the income of people of various strata, readjust in a more rational manner the actual relations of income and livelihood between workers and peasants, stabilize the livelihood of the laboring people in the state and collective sectors, pay specific attention to stabilizing the income of salaried people, and readjust the irrational income of those people who are engaging in illegal dealings (profiteers and blackmarketeers).

e. Create a flexible pricing system so as to, along with expanding the business of the state- and collectively-run trade sectors, successfully struggle against speculative activities in the free market, against the natural tendency of price increases that squeeze consumers and against the sabotage activities of those hostile to our country in the fields of market and price; gradually stabilize the market and bring the free-market price back to a reasonable rate.

The readjustment of prices must be considered under conditions where the economy, which has just recovered from a long period of war and national partition, is still fraught with difficulties caused by the enemy and natural calamities, and where financial, marketing, pricing, monetary and welfare activities have not yet been stabilized. Therefore, at the time being, we cannot expect a stable and totally reasonable pricing system. All we can do now is to readjust a portion of this system and its close relationship with the wages of office and manual workers and with the income of the people of other strata.

Considering the current situation and the goals for improving distribution and circulation, the present pricing policy must be aimed at: /stabilizing the retail prices of those commodities essential to maintaining the people's livelihood, readjusting a number of highly unreasonable prices, exercising the dual-price policy, and struggling to stabilize the market and prices./

a. /Maintain a stable retail price/ for those essential goods needed to sell to office and manual workers, peasants, collectively-hired handicraft workers and those having economic relations with the state. Such a price stabilization is very necessary for security of the people's livelihood, especially those who are on the state payroll such as office and manual workers.

If the state has to readjust prices of certain goods, due to requirements for encouraging production, readjusting the relationship between supply and demand, regulating the income of the people of various strata and reducing or making up for irrational budgetary deficits, it must take steps to compensate office and manual workers and those people having economic relations with the state. In order to avoid unnecessary upheavals, the scope of readjustment must be limited to those visibly unreasonable prices.

Along with stabilizing the retail prices of the above essential commodities, the state must also exercise the policies of /stabilizing the purchasing prices (and the purchasing quota)/ for farm products for obligatory sales, and /stabilizing the prices of those essential production materials/ needed for supply to cooperatives, production collectives and peasants in accordance with two-way economic contracts. The state must take an initiative in maintaining a /rational relationship/ between the purchasing prices for agricultural, forestry and marine products and the selling prices for production materials regardless of whether or not these products and materials are contracted to be purchased or sold at set prices or agreed upon prices.

b. /Applying the Two-Price Policy/

The state applies two prices in retailing: /the stabilized supply price/ and /the commercial business price/.

The supply price is applied for goods reserved for sale to workers, civil servants and persons having economic relations with the state, in order to ensure their real income.

The commercial business price is designed to ensure that trade organizations make enough to cover expenditures, including those involved in purchasing goods at agreed upon prices, that they have reasonable profits, and that the trade sector can regularly sell goods at their stores to everyone, thereby exerting an impact on the struggle to gradually reduce the prices in the "free" market to a reasonable level.

Application of the commercial business price is an imperative measure to contribute to restoring the balance between supply and demand and stabilizing the market and prices in the present conditions. It also helps to create favorable conditions for the socialist trade sector to expand its operations and satisfactorily support production and the people's life, and prevent speculation, collusion and abuse.

Application of the commercial business price must be guided with flexibility. This price can be changed according to the real situation. The objective to be achieved is to gradually lower the commercial business price to a reasonable level on the basis of stepping up production and stabilizing distribution and circulation.

In collection and purchase, aside from the /stabilized collection and purchase-directed price/ applied for the agricultural products obligatorily sold by cooperatives, production collectives and peasants to the state, the state applies the /agreed upon price/ for the agricultural products it collects and purchases in excess of the obligatory amount. This price is highly necessary for ensuring the peasants' freedom to dispose of the remaining products after they have fulfilled their obligation to the state. At the same time, it creates favorable conditions for the socialist trade sector to expand its operations and control more goods so as to meet the people's demand, (with regard to tobacco in particular, which is monopolized by the state, the stabilized directed price will be applied in obligatory collection and purchase, and an adequate incentive price will be applied in nonobligatory collection and purchase.)

Two different prices will also be applied for the goods (means of production and some consumer goods) supplied by the state to cooperatives, production collectives and peasants: /the stabilized supply price/ for the goods supplied by the state according to stabilized two-way contracts, and /the agreed upon price/ for the goods supplied in excess of the amount required.

With regard to state-run enterprises, aside from the /stabilized directed wholesale price/ applied for the goods produced with state-supplied raw materials, these enterprises can sell to the trade sector, at /business-insuring price/, the goods produced with raw materials which do not fall under the exclusive management of the state and which have to be bought at agreed upon prices, and the byproducts turned out with the discards and rejects not under the exclusive management of the state. This business-insuring price is applied to create favorable conditions for enterprises to actively and fully use the labor and equipment available to produce more essential products for society and provide more jobs for workers and civil servants, thereby increasing the incomes of the enterprises themselves as well as of workers, civil servants and the state.

/Struggling against the natural tendency of price increase in the free market/ is now an urgent task. The free market price depends primarily on the law of supply and demand. But in a situation where socialist transformation and construction is being carried out, and under the system of proletarian dictatorship, the free market cannot remain separate from the socialist market. The state and the state-run economic sector are fully able to limit and forestall this negative tendency of the free market. However, we must realize that this is a complex and thorny side of the struggle between the two paths--socialism and capitalism.

There have been a rising trend in the prices of many goods. Fluctuations in the prices of goods have been noted in certain areas and at certain moments. We should realize that this fluctuation has not been caused by the readjustment of prices and the application of the dual price policy by the state as it existed before the application of these measures. The rising trend of market price is a consequence of an imbalance between supply and demand or between currency and goods which has long existed. It is especially noted that recently, due to the consequences of this year's great natural calamities--namely typhoons No 4 and No 6--the supply of a number of grain and food products has decreased markedly in the market. A number of private individuals dealing in industrial, commercial and service businesses have taken advantage of this opportunity to increase the prices of goods and services to exorbitant levels. While facing such a situation,

we must heighten vigilance against enemy psychological warfare activities aimed at sowing suspicions among our people and undermining our economy.

As a preventive measure against negative results which may occur in the implementation of the dual-price policy and the readjustment of prices, we must enhance market management against profiteering and blackmarketeering. In a situation where production is still fraught with difficulties, the system of supply and demand is imbalanced and the free market is still fairly large, we should not loosen our control over the market but should manage it with the use of both /the economic and administrative/ measures. The state- and collectively-run trade sectors must expand the scope of their service and commercial businesses as well as the types of their goods; must organize a marketing network and implement the dual-price policy in a skillful, unhesitating and flexible manner.

It is particularly important for various state organs to increase their market and price control measures against any attempt by private traders to increase market prices so as to compete with the state in purchasing farm produce in concentrated production and specialized cultivation areas where purchasing activities are uniformly conducted by the state; and against any attempt to increase selling prices above listed prices or prices established by the state. They must strive to fully collect industrial and commercial taxes, keep themselves informed of all transactions and of the profits these transactions fetch on the market, scrupulously enforce regulations requiring private traders to register the trademarks of their goods, declare their net business income and profits and list prices. It is meaningless, naive and ineffective for the state to simply carry out "pricing" without controlling production and business establishments. However, failing to employ this method in conjunction with economic (business) methods is meant to give up a sharp tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to tie up our own hands in dealing with the forces that are obstructing socialism--namely the spontaneous appearance and petty speculative activities of small producers who have evaded state control, and the remnant force of the bourgeoisie that has yet to be transformed and is opposing socialism--and to sit still in the face of hostile forces that are opposing and sabotaging socialism--namely the political enemy of the regime, imperialism, the expansionists and their henchmen--as well as economic saboteurs including speculators, smugglers and illegal traders.

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES' CONFERENCE--On 4 and 5 November, the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee and mobilization committee for building new economic zones held a conference in Hanoi to review the work of building new economic zones in Lam Dong Province in the past 4 years. More than 400 delegates representing various sectors at the central level and in the municipality attended. From 1976 to 1980, some 1,738 households and 4,995 laborers in Hanoi were sent to build new economic zones in Lam Dong. The conference received a commendation certificate awarded by the government's premier to the cadres and people of Hanoi for their achievements in building new economic zones in the past 4 years. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Nov 80]

CSO: 4220



## AGRICULTURE

### PROVINCIAL MEETING VIEWS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

BK260952 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The committee for the transformation of southern agriculture recently held a meeting in Phu Khanh Province with the leaders of agricultural cadres of the provinces in the central coastal areas, the central highlands and the central sectors. The purpose of the meeting was to assess the agricultural cooperativization movement over the past 3 years--1978-1980--to become familiar with the new situation and to discuss guidelines for and tasks involved in consolidating the agricultural cooperativization movement in the days ahead.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and chairman of the committee for the transformation of southern agriculture, presided over the meeting.

To date, provinces from Binh Tri Thien down to Thuan Hai and in the central highlands have established 1,580 cooperatives and 3,188 production collectives, covering 90.8 percent of collectivized peasant families and 78.8 percent of the cultivated areas. These cooperatives and production collectives have stabilized their production and increased their output. From 60-70 percent of cooperative members earned an income equivalent to or greater than the income they earned as individual cultivators. Material and technical bases for agricultural production and social welfare bases have also been gradually established.

The fundamental principles of socialist economic management have been implemented. A large contingent of cadres has been educated and trained in schools and through the activities of the mass revolutionary movement. Though these cadres are still inexperienced in the application of agricultural techniques, they have won the people's confidence.

Through the cooperativization movement, party and administrative organs and mass organizations have been further consolidated, while cultural, social, security, defense and grain obligation tasks have developed positively.

Speaking at the meeting, Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong commended party committees and provincial administrative echelons in the central coastal areas and the central highlands for their ability and creativeness in grasping and applying the party's lines on collectivization in localities with different specific conditions. He also commended them for their determination and for their integration of leadership in carrying out the agricultural transformation task in close association with the



national construction task. As a result, the cooperativization movement has been vigorously developed and is of benefit to various economic, political, social and cultural sectors.

Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong also pointed out shortcomings and weakness in the movement and said: The first and most important task of the provinces in the central areas and central highlands in the days ahead is to concentrate efforts on consolidating cooperatives and production collectives. This task is more difficult and complex than the task of motivating and organizing the cooperativization movement. It requires close supervision by party committees and administrative echelons, and positive coordination by and assistance from various sectors and mass organizations.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL FIGURES FOR NORTHERN PROVINCES, CITIES

BN220702 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, the northern provinces and cities had harvested 10th-month rice on 568,000 hectares as of 15 November. This figure accounts for 50.4 percent of the sown acreage and is approximately 260,000 hectares less than the same period last year.

Over the past 10 days, thanks to greater efforts and a rational regulation of manpower for 10th-month rice harvesting and winter crop production, the north has been able to harvest 26,000 hectares of rice per day. This harvesting pace is considered slow, however, considering the fact that rice has been ripe.

Over the past 10 days, the north has planted an additional 61,000 hectares of winter crops. Although the sowing schedule for corn and sweet potatoes is already over, various provinces are continuing to plant corn and sweet potatoes, thus lagging behind schedule. Meanwhile, various localities are stepping up their efforts to care for and fertilize their winter crops. In general, corn and sweet potatoes have developed favorably. Sporadic cases of insect infestation have been reported in certain areas where preventive and control efforts are being made.

In order to prepare for the 5th-month spring production which is now in an intensive preparatory stage, various provinces have so far sown nearly 21,000 hectares of rice seedling beds and germinated some 6,400 hectares of duckweed.

In general, the preparations for the 5th-month spring production are still moving slowly. The amount of fertilizer available is still small and soil preparation is still moving slowly. As rice seedlings have been sown too early, they are now already old enough. It might be wasteful if we fail to quickly plow the land and transplant these rice seedlings.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### 'NHAN DAN' DISCUSSES SUBSIDIARY CROP TARGETS

BK201212 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Nov 80

[NHAN DAN 26 November editorial: "Quickly Increase the Production of Subsidiary Food Crops"]

[Summary] "In a part dealing with grain, the resolution of the Fourth National Party Congress pointed to the need to vigorously accelerate the production of such subsidiary food crops as sweet potato, manioc, potato and kaoliang by setting up concentrated areas for their intensive cultivation and processing. Our Party Central Committee and government have also set forth many concrete policies and measures for accelerating the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and consuming subsidiary crop products."

Subsidiary crops--formerly classified as farinaceous plants of little importance, whose products were used mainly in making cakes and cookies or in combating famine--have now been gradually elevated to a level commensurate with their economic value. They have also come to be considered as major food crops alongside rice.

"In the immediate future, only by accelerating the production of and introducing subsidiary crops as staple in our daily diet and by increasing the proportion of these crops to at least 30 percent of the total grain output, will we be able to satisfactorily and firmly solve the grain problem facing our country. Besides, we still need a large quantity of subsidiary crops to process as animal feed and to use as raw materials for the food and light industrial sectors and for export.

"The area and total output of dried subsidiary crops in 1980 have doubled those in 1976, from 940,000 hectares and 1.630 million tons to 1.7 million hectares and 3.5 million tons."

Since liberation, the production of subsidiary crops has been accelerated and carried out faster in the southern provinces than in the north. Certain localities in the south have also begun to replace rice with subsidiary crops for human and animal consumption. Despite such progress, the production of subsidiary crops still faces numerous problems--production, circulation, distribution, consumption--which must be solved urgently.

"The pace of subsidiary crop production in recent years, however, has slowed in all three aspects--acreage, yield and total output. These crops accounted for

only 20 percent of the total grain output--some 10 percent lower than the planned norm. The areas of corn alone decreased by 30,000 hectares, from 390,000 hectares in 1977 to 360,000 hectares in 1979.

"Noteworthy is that the yield of subsidiary crops, which is already low, is showing sign of decrease. Meanwhile, due to failure to provide each locality with specific guidelines, poor results have been obtained in the production of these crops."

We are capable of overcoming these difficulties and can expand the subsidiary crop area through multicropping and land reclamation. We can open up and put under cultivation millions of hectares of virgin land in areas from the mountainous region to the coastline, with appropriate kinds of subsidiary crops.

"To make it possible for us to accelerate intensive cultivation, improve the soil and expand the subsidiary crop area, it is necessary to extensively and flexibly allot contractual work on the basis of rationally ensuring the interests of the state, the collectives and the laborers."

We can increase the production of subsidiary crops in a vigorous and steady manner if we know how to formulate appropriate investment plans, effective measures and correct policies for localities with large areas of subsidiary crops.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### PROVINCES SUFFER EXTENSIVE STORM DAMAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Oct 80 p 1

VNA News Release: "Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Hai Hung Provinces Overcome Storm, Flood Damage, Restore Production"

Text/ Salt production cooperatives in Thanh Hoa Province are concentrating labor and materials to rebuild dikes, repair ditch and salt system fields and rapidly begin the winter salt production.

After Storm 6, nearly the salt field dike and ditch systems were seriously damaged. The cooperatives mobilized from 80 to 90 percent of their labor to dredge ditches, rebuild dikes, place lattice along the dikes, remove silt from the reservoirs and place the salt fields into prompt production after the storm.

The Thanh Hoa Provincial Salt Branch joined the district party committees and people's committees in the districts of Hau Loc, Quang Xuong and Tinh Gia to prepare from 800 to 1,000 tons of lime and tens of thousands of pieces of bamboo to supply the salt production cooperatives for rapidly repairing the salt fields, assuring 50 percent of the area for winter production.

Storm 6 caused great losses for the people of Nghia Dan District in Nghe Tinh Province. The rice, subsidiary food crops, housing and orchards suffered great damage, causing difficulties in production and daily living. The cooperatives and farmers in Nghia Dan rapidly assisted each other to overcome the consequences of the storm, to actively prepare for winter production and to assure the planting of 1,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and more than 700 hectares of corn. The district supervised cooperatives in quickly harvesting manioc uprooted by the storm and in building river flood plain fields to raise vegetables and subsidiary food crops. People in the district also fully utilized the land, including garden and fallow land, for the winter crop in order to have many vegetables and subsidiary food crops to overcome difficulties in grain.

Partially compensating for losses caused by the storm, Ninh Thanh District in Hai Hung Province this year expanded the winter crop area by 8,580 hectares, 53 percent of the field area, nearly 2,000 hectares more than during the winter season last year.

The district sent cadres down to assist the cooperatives in formulating winter production plans, to inspect the amount and quality of seed, to fertilize and to transfer 123 tons of white potato seed from locations with excesses to those with shortages.

The cooperatives uniformly drained the fields of ripe tenth-month rice, immediately harvesting the ripe rice to free the land for working the winter crop. Ninh Thanh has attained 65,000 tons of barnyard manure and nearly 60,000 tons of dry soil for the winter crop and is actively planting white potatoes on the wet ground. The district station has received a plan for working 20 percent of the winter crop area land for the cooperatives.



## AGRICULTURE

### PROVINCES INCREASE CROP AREA AS STORM DAMAGE COMPENSATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 80 p 1

VNA News Release: "Sow, Transplant 2,909,000 Hectares of Tenth-Month Rice, 87.4 Percent of Planned Level; Northern Provinces Strive To Care for Rice on Recently Drained Land"

Text According to the Statistics General Department, the entire nation by 25 September had sown and transplanted 2,909,000 hectares of tenth-month rice, 123,000 hectares more than during the same period last year, achieving 87.4 percent of the planned level.

The northern provinces have finished sowing and transplanting 1,128,000 hectares of tenth-month rice (less the area lost due to rain and waterlogging), attaining 85.5 percent of the planned level, and are striving to care for the rice and to prevent and eradicate insects and disease, especially in the area recently drained of water and that with poor rice. Overcoming the effects of recent storms, many locations are striving to increase the number of weeding and fertilizer applications in order to raise the degree of uniformly good rice. Generally speaking, the remaining tenth-month rice of the northern provinces is developing well but not uniformly, especially in the fields still deeply immersed and in those retransplanted many times. Although the area has declined, there are still 117,000 hectares of poor rice. The cooperatives are intensifying field inspection and promptly spraying insecticide to protect the rice. Northern Vietnam is also beginning to harvest more than 3,460 hectares of early tenth-month rice.

The time for sowing the winter crop has arrived and provinces are preparing every condition such as soil, seed and draft power and are immediately working the land to plant the winter crop to whatever extent the early rice is harvested. The policy of the northern provinces this year is to expand the winter crop area to compensate for losses caused by the storms. These recent storms adversely affected the source of seed prepared by primary level units such as sweet potato slips and part of the fall corn area. Although the white potato seed was prepared early, storms, insects and disease also depleted a portion and every local area is suffering shortages compared with the requirements for area expansion. In order to immediately attain the highest winter crop area, primary level units must actively prepare every source of seed, especially for primary crops such as: white potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, etc. The provinces of Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu, Quang Ninh and Binh Tri Thien and Hanoi City have to the present time only planted 6,500 hectares of winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

The provinces and cities of southern Vietnam have sown and transplanted 1,781,000 hectares of tenth-month rice, 88.6 percent of the planned level; including the provinces south of Thuan Hoi who have sown and transplanted 1,561,000 hectares, attaining nearly 90 percent of the planned level.



## AGRICULTURE

### VO CHI CONG ADDRESSES VETERINARY INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

BK151604 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Recently, the Veterinary Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture held a conference to review its progress and activities over the past 10 years. Attending the conference were more than 200 veterinary scientific and technical cadres working at the institute and from its branches and veterinary medicine production enterprises throughout the country. Also present were Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier; Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture; Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yen, minister in charge of agricultural science and technology; and many representatives from various colleges and research institutes of all sectors and organs concerned at the central and local levels.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, after commending the institute for its achievements over the past 10 years, pointed out the guidelines and scientific research work for the institute in the years ahead. He said: Animal husbandry had developed slowly in recent years and hundreds of thousands of water buffalo, oxen and hogs, and tens of millions of chickens and ducks were dying annually from epizootic diseases. The reasons for this situation are numerous. However, one of the main causes has been the failure to seriously and fully apply animal husbandry and veterinary science and technology to the raising of livestock.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong continued: Faced with the present situation, the institute should concentrate its research activities on discovering new techniques in order to quickly apply them to animal husbandry. These new technical findings must be applied to animal husbandry under a specific program and become a production discipline. All cadres, organs and localities must follow this program to disseminate and direct the implementation of these new findings, and not act as they see fit.

Urging all cadres of the veterinary sector to unite and demonstrate a spirit of socialist cooperation in their research work, Comrade Vo Chi Cong said: The scope of veterinary work has so far been concentrated only on immunization while little attention has been paid to providing guidance for the protection of domestic animals through prophylactic measures. Implementing veterinary sanitation is a tremendously effective and less expensive measure to prevent epizootic diseases while helping to improve the quality and capacity of animal husbandry.

The veterinary institute should prepare the subjects necessary for the study of a veterinary sanitation program in support of animal husbandry in order to ensure sanitation in terms of animal feed, stables and ranches and to cope with various contagious diseases and sanitation regulations to be applied to various animal husbandry establishments and villages and hamlets.

In manufacturing various kinds of veterinary medicine, efforts must be made to ensure that they can bring about effective results and be supplied in sufficient quantities and on schedule to meet the inoculation demands as well as can be used easily and in conformity with the local conditions and technical knowledge of the people.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**HANOI WINTER CROPS**--Despite ample rainfall, as of 9 November cooperatives in Hanoi suburbs had planted more than 14,700 hectares of winter vegetables and subsidiary crops. This figure includes more than 4,734 hectares of vegetables, 5,500 hectares of sweet potatoes, 2,461 hectares of corn, 1,258 hectares of potatoes, and 800 hectares of beans. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Nov 80]

**HAI HUNG RICE HARVEST**--As of 10 November Hai Hung Province had completed the harvest of the 10th-month rice on some 35,400 hectares or 36 percent of the cultivated area, and planted winter crops on 36,670 hectares or 54 percent of the planned area. The province has mobilized as many as 400 farm tractors to carry out soil preparation for the cultivation of 35,000 hectares of potatoes. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Nov 80]

**THAI BINH RICE HARVEST**--Taking advantage of sunny weather, peasants in Thai Binh Province are concentrating efforts on quickly harvesting the 10th-month rice. As of 10 November they had reaped more than 20,000 hectares, representing nearly 30 percent of the cultivated area. To date the province has also planted winter crops on more than 40 percent of the slated area. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Nov 80]

**BINH TRI THIEN WINTER CROPS**--Due to prolonged rainfall and flash floods, by late October Binh Tri Thien Province was able to plant winter vegetables and subsidiary crops on only 10,000 hectares or 33.3 percent of the planned acreage. Local production establishments are now taking advantage of sunny weather to grow more than 20,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, manioc, vegetables and beans. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Nov 80]

**DONG THAP GRAIN COLLECTION**--By 5 November Dong Thap Province had collected more than 26,300 tons of summer-fall paddy, bringing to 76,100 tons the total quantity of paddy collected since early this year and fulfilling more than 68 percent of the annual plan. Tam Nong district alone has to date collected more than 17,100 tons, thus overfulfilling its annual plan by 5 percent. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Nov 80]

**LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE**--As of 11 November Long An Province had transplanted winter-spring rice on more than 33,300 hectares or 65 percent of the planned acreage. Efforts have now been made by production collectives in Can Giuoc and Can Duoc districts to save some 4,000 hectares of this rice from harmful insects

and blight. As of the same date Long An had also completed the cultivation of the 10th-month rice on 108,000 hectares, representing 96 percent of the planned norm. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Nov 80]

HO CHI MINH CITY SUMMER-FALL CROPS--In the recent summer-fall crop season, Ho Chi Minh City planted as many as 14,596 hectares of rice and subsidiary and industrial crops. Thanks to the use of new rice strains and irrigation efforts, the rice yield attained in this crop season was relatively high, with 26.81 tons per hectare. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Nov 80]

HAU GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--By late October Hau Giang Province had collected 42,000 tons of paddy, representing 60 percent of the grain collection quota for the summer-fall crop season. Long Phu district alone has delivered as many as 4,265 tons to state granaries, thus overfulfilling its grain collection quota by 6.5 percent. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Nov 80]

MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--As of late October Minh Hai Province had collected 144,656 tons of paddy under the form of grain obligation. This figure represents 80.36 percent of the annual grain collection target. Ngoc Hien district--which is taking the lead in grain collection in the province--accounted for 11,200 tons, thus overfulfilling its annual grain collection norm by 8 percent. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Nov 80]

HA TUYEN RICE--The peasants of various nationalities in Ha Tuyen Province have reaped 11,400 hectares of dry rice and 63 percent of the wet rice area with a fairly high yield. The province's cooperatives have fulfilled 188 percent of the dry rice area plan and good care has been given to the rice crop. (Excerpt) [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Nov 80]

HA BAC WINTER CROPS--As of 10 November Ha Bac Province had planted 22,450 hectares of winter crops, including 15,300 hectares of sweet potatoes or 95 percent of the plan and a increase of 1,000 hectares over last year's winter crop season, and 2,200 hectares of corn and 70 percent of the plan and a two-fold increase. [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Nov 80]

THAI BINH CROPS--As of 15 November Thai Binh Province had reaped more than 32,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or 15.4 percent of the cultivated area. Also by the same date the province had planted 7,650 additional hectares of potatoes, bringing the winter crop area to almost 15,300 hectares. [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Nov 80]

LAM DONG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of now Lam Dong Province has collected 8,150 tons of grain, fulfilling 102 percent of the annual plan and scoring an increase of 1,200 tons over 1979. The province's grain sector and other sectors concerned have satisfactorily carried out two-way contracts, purchased grain at agreed upon prices and revised the tax chart to make it more accurate. [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Nov 80]

LOC NINH RUBBER STATE FARM--Over the past 5 years the Loc Ninh Rubber State Farm has produced almost 17,000 tons of rubber resin, credited the state budget with 14.5 million dong, turned over 7 million dong in profits to the state, cleared

2,817 hectares of new lands, planted 1,300 additional hectares of rubber trees and controlled a total of 5,670 hectares of rubber trees. In 1980 the Loc Ninh Rubber State Farm is striving to produce 1,700 tons of dry resin ahead of schedule. [Text] [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Nov 80]

HO CHI MINH CITY RICE--In the recent summer-fall crop season, Ho Chi Minh City planted 14,596 hectares of rice, food crops and short-term industrial crops. The city's summer-fall rice gave a fairly high yield of 26.81 quintals per hectare, the highest since Liberation Day. [Excerpt] [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Nov 80]

AN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 10 November An Giang Province had collected more than 44,300 tons of paddy for the summer-fall crop season, bringing the total amount of grain procured since the beginning of the year to 165,300 tons or 85.9 percent of the province's new procurement plan. At present the collection of grain in the province is progressing at an average rate of almost 250 tons a day. [Excerpt] [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Nov 80]

BEN TRE GRAIN COLLECTION--Since mid-September Ben Tre Province has collected almost 10,000 tons of paddy for the summer-fall crop season, bringing the total amount of paddy procured since the beginning of the year to more than 23,000 tons. The province is striving to collect more than 10,000 tons of grain between now and the end of November. [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Nov 80]

DONG THAP GRAIN OBLIGATION--According to the vice chairman of the Dong Thap Provincial People's Committee, the province's paddy obligation for 1980 is 110,000 tons, 20,000 tons more than last year. As of August the province had collected and purchased 52,000 tons and it is expected that the province will fulfill its quota by the end of this year. [BK180819 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Nov 80]

TAY NINH PADDY, SUGARCANE COLLECTION--Tay Ninh Province is supervising various sectors and echelons to accelerate the purchase of paddy and sugarcane. As of late October, the province had collected and purchased 77 percent of the 1980 plan norms. [BK180819 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Nov 80]

CSO: 4209

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### SPEECH BY BUILDING MINISTER DONG SI NGUYEN

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80 pp 1-6

[Excerpt of Speech by Minister Dong Si Nguyen at the 25-26-27 June 1980 Conference to Sum up the Tasks Done in the First 6 Months of the Year and to Discuss the Principal Measures to Intensify the Implementation of the 1980 Plan for Construction and Production of Building Materials of the Building Sector: "A Number of Problems to Be Thoroughly Understood in Carrying out the Plan for the last 6 Months of 1980"]

[Text] The tasks and the volume of work to be carried out by the entire sector in the last 6 months of the year are still huge. The entire sector will have to strive to overcome the imbalance and numerous difficulties which can still be found in the overall situation.

To step up the execution of the plan for the last 6 months of the year, we must thoroughly understand the following major problems:

#### I. Need to Work According to Plan

A plan is the second platform for action; it must be carried out as a regulation and considered as a basic and vital factor of harmony.

To work according to plan is to ensure that all jobs are classified and done in a stable and orderly manner, to enable leaders and commanders to systematically grasp all problems and tasks and to make workers clearly understand their jobs and their objectives and strive to carry them out.

The subject of planning will serve as a basis for carrying out tasks and achieving the targeted speed during a particular year and will involve measures aimed at regulating these tasks. It is, therefore, necessary to plan all tasks--major and minor, complex and simple--, to draw up daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly plans and to provide a plan for each individual, team and unit and for all units as a whole.

#### 1. Need for Organizations in Charge of Planning

Planning organizations must be set up down to the team level.

--There must be a planning bureau in each general corporation, corporation and combined enterprise.



--There must be a planning committee in each enterprise and work site.

--There must be a planning group in each unit and workshop.

--The deputy head of each unit must be responsible for planning.

There must be close relationships within the planning system. The high level must lead the low level which, in turn, must obey the high level.

## 2. Need for Work Assignment and Decentralization in Formulating and Implementing Plans

--Each team must draw up a plan for each shift and day, clearly indicating the work of each person and machine and fixing the volume of work to be completed, the quantity of material supplies to be used, unit prices and a norm for each work.

The previous shift on the previous day must hand over to each member of the planning team the job to be done on the next day by the next shift. Sufficient material supplies and tools must be made available to the next shift on the next day.

--Each unit must draw up a weekly plan for itself and all of its teams. It is necessary to determine the work for each team, the volume of work to be completed, the productivity to be achieved with the available material resources, the quality to be obtained, the equipment to be arranged and the material supplies to be used...

Preparations must be made by the end of each week to ensure enough work and material supplies for the next week. During the previous week, the unit must hand the plan for the next week to each team.

--Each enterprise must draw up a monthly plan for the entire enterprise and for all of its units.

It is necessary to clearly define the objective of each unit's work and to fix its volume and the extent to which it must be carried out. For each unit, appropriate and harmonious norms must be fixed concerning volume, quality and proportional amounts of items in kind such as supplies, building materials and salaries...

The enterprise must hand the monthly plan to various units on the 25th day of the previous month and must also prepare enough material supplies for the whole of the next month.

--Each general corporation, corporation and combined enterprise must draw up quarterly plans for themselves, for all the subordinate enterprises and for the friendly units' enterprises coming to accept work on contract.

The quarterly plan of each general corporation and corporation must contain all the necessary norms and the objectives and speed of each engineering item and each project.

Proportional and sufficient quantities of supplies, building materials, equipment and tools must be ensured in advance during the previous quarter and the plan for the next quarter handed to each enterprise on the 15th day of the last month of the previous quarter.

--The ministry and each service and bureau must work out yearly plans for all the subordinate units. The plan of the ministry and of each service and bureau is as legally compulsory as a regulation and must indicate quantitative and qualitative standards and fix the speed of all major and minor works on a priority basis. The completion of an entire project and of each engineering item must be considered to be the primary objective of the plan. The Ministry of Building and all building services and bureaus must apply the work assignment and decentralization method in carrying out industrial and civil construction plans.

--The forces belonging to services and bureaus are devoted mostly to building projects for civil use and for the promotion of agriculture, fishing and forestry. At the same time, they must advance toward the building of medium- and small-sized local projects. There must be plans to build civil projects in conjunction with centrally-run industrial projects so that all these projects may be uniformly commissioned.

### 3. Need for Planning from the Preparatory Step on up

Adequate preparations are essential for a satisfactory execution of plans. Preparations must be made on the basis of the planned tasks, in particular, and the plan itself, in general. The habit of working without a plan and making demands as the work proceeds must be given up.

The previous shift must make preparations for the next. Preparations must be made every day, week, month and quarter for the next.

All works require preparations.

All projects must be prepared.

All units must make preparations.

Making adequate, uniform preparations prior to production or starting work is also a duty and a task having a decisive effect on success. Only after making adequate preparations can one work and produce continuously, avoid sluggish performance at the outset and complete the work with a good and stable result.

Therefore, it is necessary to consider preparations and the planning of preparations most important.

In view of the present disproportion among various aspects, the need to plan and prepare material supplies must be considered especially important. There must be organizations and the personnel to prepare the supply and distribution of materials down to the team and unit levels.

--Each general corporation, corporation and combined enterprise must prepare a sufficient basic quantity of materials a quarter in advance.

--Each enterprise must prepare a sufficient basic quantity of materials a month in advance.

--Each unit must prepare a sufficient basic quantity of materials a week in advance.

--Each team must prepare a sufficient basic quantity of materials a day and a shift in advance.

## II. Need for a Production Organization Along Industrial Lines

The building sector is an industrial one. Production organization must gradually shift to an industry-oriented working method. Production must be organized along production lines. These production lines must, in turn, be organized into specialized and synchronized ones which are appropriate for workshops. The system of working shifts, especially three shifts, must be applied.

### 1. Need to Organize and Classify Rational Production Lines in the Building Task

The building of a factory, project or engineering item involves numerous tasks belonging to different sectors, trades and stages.

These tasks are carried out in order and phases and are interrelated, intermingled and interactive. They lead to the formation of production lines according to each kind of work and at particular time such as floor leveling, foundation digging, concrete molding, brick or stone laying, assemblage of concrete and steel structures and industrial equipment, putting the final touch to the work and so forth.

--Classifying and rationally organizing these production lines is not only the essence of the science of labor but also the realization of the industrial production characteristic in the building process.

--A rational production line is one in which each step, work and person constitutes one of many interconnected rings which interact with the objective of accomplishing a job, product or semiproduct.

--If production lines are to be rational, they must conform to each type of work, to managerial, command and regulative standards, to the extent at which tools and equipment are provided and to the characteristics and scale of each project.

If the production lines in an enterprise or at a work site are rational, they will link up and interact in order to complete a project or an engineering item.

Of prime importance is the fact that working and producing in a rational, industrially oriented production line will make it possible to eliminate freedom and indiscipline during the working hours, to avoid surplus of personnel and machines in each production stage, to develop the capacity and efficiency of vehicles and machines and to increase the labor productivity of each individual and collective and of the entire unit.

## 2. Need to Apply the Workshop Manufacture Method and to Achieve Synchronization in Construction

a. Applying the workshop manufacture method is also a fundamental factor in organizing a rational, industrially oriented production.

Applying the workshop manufacture method in executing work is not a farfetched idea in production. If one has a knowledge of the workshop manufacture method, one can apply it to any job and construction project whatever.

The question is how to organize the application of the workshop manufacture method rationally in accordance with different forms and kinds of work and on large and small scales.

--Workshop manufacture can be carried out indoors and in workshops for such types of work as the machining of steel rods, doors, lumber forms and nonstandardized metals, and the production of concentrated concrete and mortar...

--Workshop manufacture can be carried out outdoors for such types of work as the production of prefabricated concrete pieces, scaffoldings...

In practice, the workshop manufacture method is aimed at carrying out to the maximum the production and machining of semiproducts indoors, at a low level and on land and at reducing the need to do jobs in the sunshine and rain, at a high level and on the water.

The workshop manufacture method makes it possible to do many jobs continuously throughout the four seasons regardless of natural conditions, to increase labor productivity, to reduce waste of materials, fuel and energy and to eliminate the habit of using "a sea of human beings" at work sites.

A vigorous shift must be effected to implement the workshop manufacture method in the field of construction and working habits geared toward the production method applied in factories. Even if production conditions are not yet quite favorable, the workshop manufacture method must be applied to handicrafts and to the jobs done in temporarily built houses and shacks.

We must ponder all means to apply the workshop manufacture method.

b. Workshop manufacture must be associated with synchronization.

Synchronization follows in the wake of workshop manufacture. The workshop manufacture method is designed to produce semiproducts and separate prefabricated items. Synchronization is the process of combining semiproducts, structures and prefabricated items prior to assemblage and installation.

Synchronization must suit each work, project and the moving capacity of cranes... Synchronization will make it possible to reduce waste of materials and labor, to lessen the need to do complex jobs at a high level or on the water, to gain time and to increase speed.

The association of synchronization with workshop manufacture is actually a factor and method of construction along industrial lines.



### 3. Need to Work in One to Three Shifts

Working in one to three shifts is also a principle of industrial production management.

--Working in one shift means organizing production by one shift, making arrangements for laborers, vehicles, machines and equipment to work in one shift, exercising command and direction over one shift and also organizing activities, study, meetings, entertainments, meals and rest periods to suit that shift.

--Working in three shifts is an industrial production method that ensures the highest efficiency of equipment and machines, which fully uses the labor potential and which shortens the time-limit for manufacturing products and carrying out the construction of a project.

Whether construction should be done by one to three shifts depends on the characteristics of the construction product:

--If the work is simple and manual, it may be done by one shift.

--If the work is not urgently required, it may be done by two shifts.

--If the work is to be carried out on a narrow platform and is urgently required, it must be done by three shifts. Vehicles, machines and equipment must necessarily operate in three shifts.

No matter whether a work is done by one, two or three shifts, each shift must have an effective commanding and operational apparatus to solve problems and to direct and regulate the work.

### III. Need to Apply a System of Ownership and Personal Responsibility in the Process of Production, Construction and Installation.

The system of collective ownership in production is aimed at ensuring that each worker, workers' collective, team head and unit head takes the initiative in pondering ways to do business just as the head of a household--that is, to act as an owner in managing labor, material supplies, vehicles, machines and tools and in determining the work speed and product quality...

The system of collective ownership in production is illustrated by the contract work system.

There are two categories of contract work in the production field:

The simplest form of contract is one which provides manpower for each job, each volume of work, each engineering item, each project and each product.

--A contract in every sense of the word is one which materializes the concept of ownership to the highest degree, which is the system of full contract (that provides manpower, building materials, supplies, tools, vehicles and machines...) and which is also called "key in the hand" [full scope] system that governs the contract ordering of a specific product, construction work or engineering item.



Here is how the system of full contract for a specific product, construction work or engineering item works: After agreeing to a manpower and material estimate, to the supply of machines and tools and to the time-limit..., the worker or workers' collective will bear full responsibility for the speed and quality of work, for the management and distribution of labor, for the administration of building materials, supplies, vehicles, machines and working tools as well as for the manufacturing cost of the production or construction work no matter whether he or they will "make profit or sustain losses."

Following are the conditions for implementing the full contract system:

--Possession of enough of the estimated manpower and building materials.

--Possession of enough labor and machines as anticipated in the plan.

--Having a materials distribution and delivery schedule and receiving materials exactly on schedule.

--Fixing rational norms and realistic unit prices.

--Application of a reward and penalty system in conjunction with the full contract system.

The most important prerequisite to the application of the full contract system is to plan and prepare for continuous production and construction. There must be a system of strict control, testing and acceptance [of product] and also a system of reward and penalty with regard to time-limit, quality, use of material supplies and maintenance of vehicles, machines and tools.

Applying the system of full-contract ordering of a product, project or engineering item is the best economic stimulus to induce the producer to carry out his job quickly, satisfactorily and cheaply. Correctly applying the system of paying wages according to the product or result of labor will help associate the interests of the state with those of the collective and individual. All that will make it possible to solve the problem of increased labor productivity and economical use of material supplies, vehicles and machines and, at the same time, to activate work in factories and at construction sites.

In view of the remaining disproportion among various aspects, it is still difficult to apply the full-contract ordering of major construction projects. Factories, enterprises, corporations and work sites subordinate to the central level as well as local services and bureaus must experiment with the full-contract ordering of specific products, engineering items and minor construction projects. Such experiments must be based on the experience drawn from the full-contract ordering of products placed on the Con Dao fishing boat group and must subsequently be multiplied on a larger scale and with a larger size of the contract-ordered product.

#### IV. Need for Firm Struggle Against Negativism Within the Sector

In view of the present situation, the antinegativistic struggle is essentially a revolution. Everyone and every level in the entire sector must participate in this struggle.

Economic measures must be taken along with administrative ones to check and eliminate negative manifestations in the sector.

--In the field of labor management, it is necessary to organize various forms of contract work while at the same time applying the system of issuing worker's cards, calling the roll, using labor command signals and reducing wages and grain rations in order to check such practices as late arrival, early departure and taking leave in a free, unilateral and undisciplined manner during working hours and days.

--In managing material supplies and equipment, it is necessary to weigh, measure and count material supplies, tools and equipment, to deliver them according to contract and to simultaneously apply the system of reward for economical use of supplies and equipment and penalty for any waste or loss incurred in their use.

--The task of receiving and transporting material supplies and equipment must be well organized. It is necessary to immediately unload and bring mobile equipment into warehouses and to organize the dismantlement, removal and preservation of rare and precious equipment, accessories and supplies.

The theft of equipment and material supplies must be compensated by money or in kind and, according to the gravity of the case, the offender will be disciplined, warned, expelled from the organization or prosecuted.

--In the field of investment and planning, a struggle must be waged against unilateral decisions and against the tendency to do unworthy jobs on a large scale and with extravagance. Pros and cons must be carefully weighed before deciding on any investment. During the planning process, close examination must be exercised with regard to each square meter and any writing that will entail waste. The system of reward and penalty must be applied to the mastermind down to the executor.

--A firm struggle must be conducted among cadres against bribery, overbearing manners and special privileges.

All forms of underhanded dealings must be opposed no matter whether they are aimed at exchanging grain, food, supplies, building materials, gasoline, oil or jobs or are carried out among collectives or individuals.

#### V. Need to Solicitously Care for the Life of Workers and Cadres

Since the work in our sector is heavy and requires mobility, unit heads at all levels must, together with the trade union, take care of the life of workers and cadres and pay special attention to their boarding, lodging, traveling and study conditions and to the rest and medical treatment system applied to them.

--Attention must first be paid to the workers' income. While applying the system of paying wages according to the product, it is necessary to improve, supplement and modify unit prices and norms in accordance with the present production conditions and to create opportunities for workers to increase their labor productivity and their income in a rational manner. Resolute efforts must be made to arrange and provide sufficient jobs for workers instead of allowing them to take leave and receive 70 percent of their wages.

--The policies and systems designed for construction workers must be properly carried out to ensure and gradually stabilize their life including their activities, boarding, lodging, rest, medical treatment and study conditions.

--Special attention must be paid to the workers' meals--namely, the principal meal, lunch and the meal for shift 3. It is necessary to fix a regimen composed of two principal meals and to deduct 1/3 of the income to defray these two meals. Kitchens must be set up to serve a daily menu at the cost of 1, 2 and 3 dong. The meal served to each working shift must conform to the promulgated system and standards.

In view of the present difficulties in grain and food supply, it is necessary to soundly organize and increase food production for the purpose of self-improvement in matters of nutrition. From three to five percent of the labor force must be reserved for increased production of food. The products derived from increased food production must be used to prepare the workers' meals and brought into canteens to serve workers instead of being used to hold festivals and sumptuous banquets.

The abovementioned problems are urgent ones facing the entire sector as well as basic ones which must be solved to apply the four systems [not specified] and to carry out the antinegativistic movement throughout the sector.

Though such an accomplishment requires time, one must start working very urgently without procrastination. Units subordinate to the ministry and various services and bureaus must carry out research to thoroughly understand these systems and movement and must creatively implement them in their respective localities and units in order to build up the necessary factors and a combined strength to cope with the situation, to overcome difficulties and to move forward to fulfill the tasks indicated in the plan for the last 6 months of this year and to satisfactorily conclude the plan for the entire year 1980--the last year of the 1976-1980 5-year plan.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Oct 80 p 1

Editorial: "Geological Exploration and Survey, Resource Exploitation"

Text This year, the geology sector of our country is 25 years old. During the past 25 years (1955-1980), geological efforts have unceasingly developed, initially ascertaining the situation and resources under the ground, developing many new mines and surveying many different types of mineral products to support the economic construction plans and strengthen national defense. We have established ranks of cadres and workers and initial material and technical facilities. Becoming an economic-technical sector, the geology sector is effectively achieving many important missions and gradually expanding international cooperative relations.

Compared with the requirements of socialist construction, the geological work is still developing slowly. Missions set forth and achieved still lack concentration and are still not closely coordinated in one unified plan between the geology sector and other sectors exploiting and utilizing mineral products. Geological exploration and survey results are still not fully utilized. Mineral resources and land still do not receive enough protection.

Our nation is rich in natural resources. Wealth in the ground is a source to supplement the wealth on the surface. The key for opening the door to this wealth is geological exploration and survey. Promoting this task is of foremost importance for opening the way to resource exploitation. The Resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee stated, "Promote basic exploration and geological research and search for and survey resources. Strengthen the cadres and material and technical facilities for the geology sector and other basic exploration tasks."

Geological exploration and survey in the near future must be strongly and uniformly developed with a consistent structure throughout the nation; with centers and points of importance regarding each type of mineral products and each territorial area; and closely coordinated with the plans of sectors exploiting and utilizing mineral products. Geological exploration and survey has a mission of specifically, accurately and promptly answering the requirements of the national economy in mineral raw materials while simultaneously and unceasingly expanding the reserves of the state in these raw material potentials.

The primary methods for achieving the missions above are to strengthen the material and technical facilities for exploration and research, to rearrange forces and to

raise the levels of the cadre and worker ranks; to promote research and application of technical progress; and to expand international cooperative relations, especially with the Soviet Union and other fraternal nations in the socialist community. Promptly improve the economic, scientific and technical mechanisms in the sector, the key of which is to renew the economic planning and accounting systems. Improving labor conditions and stabilizing and gradually raising the living standards of those engaged in geological work are important conditions requiring concern by the overall efforts of the state and the cadre and worker collective in each primary level unit activity.

Developing their traditions of overcoming adversity and hardship, enthusiastically engaging in creative and courageous labor emulation, discovering secrets beneath the ground and finding new mines to enrich the fatherland are the effort objectives of all cadres and workers in our geological sector.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

**MOVIE HOUSE COLLAPSE**--The recent construction of a number of projects was of poor quality, which resulted even in their collapse. The cause was technical and managerial shortcomings committed in planning, construction and installation. A typical example is a 800-seat movie house in Ha Dong City which collapsed while inaugural preparations were being made. The Cultural Service was the principal manager and the Ha Son Binh Building Service was in charge of planning and work execution. After a layer of waterproof concrete was installed, the entire roof--which was made of steel arches and rafters and concrete sheets and which covered a 33-by-19.5-meter area--collapsed inside the movie house, crushing almost all spectators' chairs. There was no casualty because nobody was present when the accident occurred. (Excerpt) [Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 p 1] 9332

**CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**--Hanoi, VNA, 4 Nov--A 100-meter long bridge has been built in Quang Ninh Province, linking the Mao Khe-Long Bi Collierty to the rice producing provinces of Hai Hung and Ha Bac in the Red River delta. The bridge is 5.5 meters wide and can accomodate big lorries. The former bridge was destroyed by U.S. bombing and replaced by suspension and pontoon bridges. Construction is proceeding at another bridge site--the Hoang Thach Bridge in Hai Hung Province; so far four of its 10 spans have been completed. The bridge will facilitate transport from the Hoang Thach Cement Mill which has an annual output of 1.2 million tonnes. Both the bridge and the cement conveyer belts are expected to be commissioned by the end of this year. A dredge with a capacity of 500 cubic meters per hour has been built by the Bach Dang Shipyard in Hai Phong. This is the second dredge built with Soviet assistance for the Hoa Binh hydro-power project in Ha Son Binh Province, west of Hanoi. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 4 Nov 80]

**HOANG LIEN SON MINES**--The Hoang Lien Son industrial sector has increased investment and exploitation of various mineral mines in the province. It has expanded the Mao-a graphite mine in Van Yen district and two peat mines in Van Chan district. Since early this year, the province has exploited 3,000 tons of graphite, 3,000 tons of kaolin and tens of thousands of tons of peat. [BK1808]7 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Nov 80]

**CAO BANG INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**--By the end of October the state-run industrial enterprises in Cao Bang Province had fulfilled 94 percent of the 1980 production plan and achieved an output value equal to that of the whole of 1979. In spite of difficulties concerning equipment and fuel, the province's industrial sector in the third quarter of this year increased its total output by 50 percent over the first quarter. [BK1803]9 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Nov 80]

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### GDR FUNDED WATCH REPAIR PLANT BEGINS OPERATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 80 p 4

[Article: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Province Places New German Democratic Republic Funded Watch Repair Plant in Operation"]

[Text] On 27 September, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province accepted a watch repair plant provided by German Democratic Republic aid.

During a period of 3 months, the fraternal nation specialists and our cadres and workers completed installation of electrical equipment and machines for 20 fully equipped benches with automatic oiling machines, accuracy testers, magnetism testers, grinders and small mechanical devices able to produce a number of replacement parts.

With its present equipment and tool capacity, the plant is able to annually repair 12,000 watches of all types with good quality.

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## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### BRIEFS

FRESH-WATER FISH PREPARING--Hanoi, VNA, 9 Nov--The inner precincts and suburban districts of Ho Chi Minh City have now 4,700 hectares of fish pounds. Many fish breeding farms in the riverine district of Nha Be, the biggest fish producer of the city, have obtained an average yield of 30 tonnes per hectare. More than 40 breeder fish farms are raising millions of fry. The city is expected to obtain 3,500 tonnes of fish and shrimps by the end of this year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 9 Nov 80]

INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS--Hanoi, VNA, 13 Nov--The third precinct of Ho Chi Minh City had produced more than 11.6 million dong's worth of textiles, leather and clothing products for export by the end of October. It now has 7 tailoring cooperatives and 6 collectives with 790 workers and 540 sewing machines. In Dong Nai Province, northeast of the city, the Thong Nhat textile mill has exceeded its planned production of cloth by 200,000 metres and surpassed its 5 year quota (1975-1980) of woolen carpets for export by 30 percent. The factory has more than 160 weaving machines and almost 100 looms for woolen carpets. In the past 5 years, its workers have introduced nearly 200 technical innovations, making machine parts and restoring many machines. For its achievements, the Thong Nhat textile mill has been awarded the Labour Order Third Class by the National Assembly and the government and is the banner holder of Dong Nai Province industry. [Hanoi VNA in English 0304 GMT 11 Nov 80]

HO CHI MINH CITY HANDICRAFT PRODUCTION--In spite of the general shortage of supplies, over the past 10 months the artisan and handicraft industry sector of Ho Chi Minh City has produced a total output value of more than 732 million dong. As of the end of October 1980 the sector had set up 185 cooperatives employing a total of 29,800 workers. [BK180349 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Nov 80]

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đỗ Anh [DOOX ANHS]

\*President of Agriculture College #2; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Ban [NGUYEENX BAN]

\*Deputy Head of the Finance Department; Ministry of Agriculture; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Cáp [NGUYEENX CAAPS]

\*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Chí Cường [NGUYEENX CHIS CUWOWNGF]

\*Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Phạm Dân [PHAMJ ZAAH]

\*Deputy Director of the Vietnam News Agency; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Lâm Công Đình [LAAM CONG DINHJ]

\*Deputy Head of the Forestry Department [Ministry of Agriculture]; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Vũ Đắc Đường [VUX DAWCS DUWONGF]

\*Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Từ Giây [TUWF GIAAYS], Professor

\*Chairman of the Feeding Program [Chương trình ăn] of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Công Huế [NGUYEENX COONG HUEES]

Deputy Head of the VCP Central Committee Agriculture Department; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Huy [NGUYEENX HUY], Assistant Professor

\*Deputy Head of the Economics Institute; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Lê Văn Khoaí [LEE VAWN KHOAIS]

\*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN Nov 80 p 2)

Mai Thúc Lân [MAI THUCS LAAN]

\*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Bac Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)



Lý Bá Lung [LYS BAS LUNG]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Ngô Thị Mai [NGOO THIJ MAIJ]

\*Deputy Head of the Food Processing Industry Institute; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Chu Mạnh [CHU MANHJ]

\*Head of the Planning Department, Ministry of Agriculture; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Phôi [NGUYEENX VAWN PHOOTS]

\*Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Phùng [NGUYEENX PHUNGF]

Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Chu Hữu Quý [CHU HUWUX QUYS]

\*Deputy Head of the Agricultural Economics Institute; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Vũ Minh Phương [VUX MINH PHUWOWNGJ]

\*Head of the Agriculture Department of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

<sup>2</sup>  
Phạm Tài [PHAMJ TAIR]

\*Head of the Marine Products Service, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Hữu Thước [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUWOWCS]

Deputy Head of the Biology Institute; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Phạm Văn Triền [PHAMJ VAWN TRIEENR]

\*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Hoàng Tùng [HOANGF TUNGF]

Editor-in-Chief of the VCP daily newspaper NHAN DAN; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Phan Đình Tung [PHAN DINHF TUNGJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Trường Tư [NGUYEENX TRUWOWNGF TUW], Agricultural Engineer

\*Director of the Nong Nghiep Publishing House; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Xếp [NGUYEENX VAWN XEES]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Chí Linh District, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

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Trần Quang Bình [TRAANF QUANG BINHF], deceased

Former Executive Member of the VCP Organization, Hanoi; Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; head of the Post and Telecommunications General Department; he died following an illness at age 66 on 5 November 1980. (NHAN DAN 6 Nov 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Duy Cường [NGUYEENX ZUY CUWOWNG], pharmacist

\*Publisher of TAP CHI Y HOC THANH PHO HO CHI MINH [Ho Chi Minh City Medical Review], the journal of the Ho Chi Minh City Association of Medicine to commence publication "when printing permits." (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 98 No 1, Jan-Feb 80 p 62)

Phạm Ngọc Đăng [PHAMJ NGOCJ DAWNGJ]

\*Deputy Head of the College of Construction; his article "Science Serving Construction" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Tăng Điện [NGUYEENX TAWNG DIEENJ]

Head of the Fire Fighting and Prevention Department, Ministry of Interior; his article "Fire Prevention and Fighting Planning and Equipment for Construction" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Điệp [NGUYEENX VAWN DIEEPJ]

\*Vice Minister of Labor; on 3 November 1980 he was present when VCP Secretary Nguyen Lam received a delegation from the Soviet State Commission for Labor and Social Problems. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 80 p 1)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ], Major General

Deputy Head of the Political General Department; his article on the Youth Union's role in building a Socialist Vietnam appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Oct 80 p 3)

Bùi Thanh Kiệt [BUI THANH KHIETS]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; head of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he attended ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the Vietnam Institute of History. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 80 p 4)

Đoàn Khuê [DOAN KHUEE], \*Lieutenant General

Commander of the 5th MR; Chief Political Officer, 5th MR; he was mentioned in an article about the 5th Military Region. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Nov 80 p 3)

Trần Công Mân [TRAANF COONG MAAN], Senior Colonel

Editor-in-Chief of the Armed Forces daily newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; on 12 October 1980 he attended a track and field meet held by the 3d Military Region in Haiphong. (THE DUC THE THAO 20 Oct 80 p 1)

Trần Hữu Nghiệp [TRAANF HUWUX NGHIEEPJ], Doctor

\*Deputy publisher of TAP CHI Y HOC THANH PHO HO CHI MINH [Ho Chi Minh City Medical Review], the journal of the Ho Chi Minh City Association of Medicine to commence publication "when printing permits." (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 98 No 1, Jan-Feb 80 p 62)

Lê Huy Ngô [LEE HUY NGOJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Vinh Phu Province; recently he participated in a seminar in Vinh Lac District, Vinh Phu Province on strengthening weak cooperatives. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 80 p 2)

[Note: This individual was also previously reported as Lê Duy Ngô - Lee Zuy Ngoj]

Bùi Văn Ngọc [BUIF VAWN NGOCJ]

\*Deputy Head of the Nam Bo Agricultural Technology Institute; his article describing his institute appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 80 p 3)

Trần Văn Quang [TRAANF VAWN QUANG], Lieutenant General

Vice Minister of National Defense; on 4 November 1980 he attended the departure for Africa of a delegation headed by Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Tài [NGUYEENX HUWUX TAIF], Senior Colonel

Deputy Head of the Combat Training Department, VPA General Staff; on 12 October 1980 he attended a track and field meet held by the 3d Military Region in Haiphong. (THE DUC THE THAO 20 Oct 80 p 1)

Vũ Quốc Thái [VUX QUOOCS THAIS]

Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Secretary of the Engineering and Metallurgy Trade Union; on 27 October 1980 he received a visiting Soviet trade union delegation visiting Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 80 p 1)

Vũ Thành [VUX THANH]

SRV Ambassador to Syria; recently he attended ceremonies in Damascus honoring the 600th anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 80 p 4)

Lê Thao [LEE THAOR] aka Cao Van Ngay [CAO VAWN NGAY], Senior Colonel, deceased

Born in 1922. Member of the Vietnam Communist Party; former Deputy Department Head in the Ministry of National Defense; he died following a period of illness on 24 October 1980 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Oct 80 p 4)

Trần Dịch Tram [TRAANF DICHJ TRAMJ], deceased

Born in 1918; a Deputy Department Head [not further defined]; he died on 29 October 1980 of unspecified causes. Condolences were extended by the Cabinet of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 80 p 4)

Hồ Tôn Trình [HOOF TOON TRINH]

Deputy Head of the Literary Studies Institute, Vietnam Social Sciences Commission; recently he attended a conference on research in literary studies in Budapest, Hungary. (NHAN DAN 29 Oct 80 p 4)

Hoàng Trình

Head of the Statistics General Department; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Thirty-five Years of Building and Developing the Economy." (NGHIEN CUU KINH TE No 4, Aug 80 pp 1-7)

Cung Bình Trung [CUNG BINHF TRUNG], \*Lt. Col.

Is the first student of the Military Medical College to defend his thesis in Vietnam who defended his master's degree thesis "Chromosome Changes Resulting From the Effects of Noxious Chemicals Spread by the United States in Vietnam" at the college on 15 August 1980. (TO QUOC No 10, Oct 80 p 31)

Phạm Tuấn [PHAMJ TUAAN], \*Colonel

Pilot and space researcher; on 4 November 1980 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation from the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 80 p 4)



Phạm Ngọc Tường [PHAMJ NGOCJ TUWOWNGF]

Vice Minister of Building; \*Director General of the Da River Hydroelectric Construction General Corporation; on 31 October 1980 he accompanied foreign Soviet Friendship Association delegations on a tour of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Project. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 80 p 1)

Trần Hữu Trọng [TRAANF HUWUX TRONGJ]

\*Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; \*Secretary of the VCP Committee, of the Da River Hydroelectric Construction General Corporation; on 31 October 1980 he accompanied foreign Soviet Friendship Association delegations on a tour of a Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Project. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Trọng Xuyên [NGUYEENX TRONGJ XUYEEN], \*Senior Colonel

\*Deputy Commander, 3d Military Region; on 12 October 1980 he attended a track and field meet held by the 3d Military Region in Haiphong. (THE DUC THE THAO 20 Oct 80 p 1)

Quảng Văn Xuyên [QUANGF VAWN XUYEEN]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee of Dien Bien District, Lai Chau Province; wrote an introduction, dated 7 November 1978, to a monograph entitled "Dien Bien Trong Lich Su" [Dien Bien in History] published in Hanoi. ("Dien Bien Trong Lich Su" by Dang Nghiem Van and Dinh Xuan Lam, Nha Xuat Ban Khoa Hoc Xa Hoi, Hanoi, 1979, 253 pages)

CSO: 4209

## CHRONOLOGY

### HANOI REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR 16 JUN.-15 JUL 1980

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER Aug 80 pp 31-32

[Text]

#### June

16. The SRV Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry proposing the opening of the third round of Vietnam-China talks

17. Inauguration in Prague of the 34th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON). Premier Pham Van Dong, head of the Vietnamese delegation, delivers a speech

- VNA: Le Duan, General Secretary of the CC of the CPV, receives a delegation of the Communist Party of Australia on a friendship visit to Vietnam, led by Joint National Secretary Eric Aarons.

18. On the occasion of the 19th founding anniversary of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army (10 June 1961-10 June 1980), General Van Tien Dung, Vietnamese Minister of National Defense, sends a message of congratulations to Penn Sovann, Vice-President of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, Minister of National Defense and Commander-in-Chief of the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces.

- Nguyen Co Thach, SRV Minister of Foreign Affairs, leaves Hanoi for an official visit to Indonesia.

- Signing in Ulan Bator of documents on the coordination of the five-year plan (1981-1985) of Vietnam and Mongolia.

19. Signing in Prague of documents on the coordination of the five-year plans (1981-1985) of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

20. *Nhan Dan*: The SRV Government decides to participate in the three documents on disarmament.

- A grand ceremony is held in Hanoi to confer the International Lenin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations" on Le Duan.

23. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi demanding that the Chinese side stop all hostile actions and slanders against Vietnam.

26. *Hanoi*: Hoang Van Hoan, who has defected to China, is sentenced to death for treason (in absentia) by the People's Supreme Court. All his personal property are confiscated.

- *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* (People's Army daily): Thailand has unilaterally decided to suspend all trade relations with Vietnam and cancelled all trade agreements between the two countries.

27. The Secretariat of the CC of the CPV issues instructions on strengthening leadership of the socialist emulation movement in the new situation.

- The SRV Foreign Ministry issues a statement on the tense situation at the Thailand-Kampuchea border, rejecting Thailand's slanderous accusation of "aggression by Vietnam against Thailand".

- Signing in Havana of documents on the coordination of the five-year plans (1981-1985) of Vietnam and Cuba.

- In Hanoi, the General Company for Equipment Import and Technical Exchange under the Ministry of Foreign Trade, using the long-term loans granted by the Special Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPECSF) and the Kuwait Funds for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) for the third time invites tenders for the supply of materials and equipment for the Dau Tieng irrigation works. Eight manufacturing and commercial companies have sent in tenders, related to 17 projects.

18. Le Duan, General Secretary of the CC of the CPV, leaves Hanoi for the Soviet Union on a visit.

19. Minister Phan Hien, envoy of Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, concludes his visit to Kuwait begun on 15 June 1980.

## July

1. Decision by the Government Council on uniting agricultural management and intensifying this work in the whole country.

2. Signing in Tirana of a protocol on scientific and technological co-operation between Vietnam and Albania.

3. On behalf of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee and Government, Le Duan confers "Gold Star" Orders, the highest in Vietnam, on Soviet leaders L.I. Brezhnev, A. N. Kosygin and M. A. Suslov. A ceremony is held in the Kremlin in Moscow to this effect.

- Signing in Moscow of an agreement between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam.

- The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to its Chinese counterpart demanding that the Chinese side keep the promise contained in its note of 6 March 1980 to begin the third round of Vietnam-China talks "in the last six months of 1980".

4. The SRV Central Television Station telecasts the first Soviet programme received through the "Lotus" satellite earth station.

- The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, protesting against recent armed provocations by the Chinese authorities along the Vietnam-China border.

- Minister Phan Hien, envoy of Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, concludes his visit to Syria begun on 29 June.

6. According to the data of the Commission of Inquiry into the Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes, in June 1980, the Chinese side conducted almost 200 military provocations along the Vietnam-China border, causing great losses of life and property to the local people.

- Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho receives Krishna Iyer, President of the Indian Lawyers' Association, Judge of the Supreme Popular Tribunal, on the occasion of his visit to Vietnam.

- V.N.A. The Lao National Radio broadcasts a commentary condemning the Thai authorities for their unilateral decision to close the Lao-Thai border.

7. The Indian Government officially announces its diplomatic recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by President Heng Samrin.

9. The Supreme Presidium of the Soviet Union confers the "Friendship Among Nations" Order on SRV Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho, on the occasion of his 70th birth anniversary.

10. A delegation of the Vietnam Olympic Committee, led by Le Duc Chinh, Director of the General Department of Physical Education and Sports, President of the Vietnam Olympic Committee, leaves Hanoi for the 22nd Moscow Olympics.

- IFP. Three international organizations, ICRC, UNICEF, and WFP stop their food aid supplies via the Thailand-Kampuchea border after learning through investigation that the food supplies have not reached the Kampuchean refugees but have been diverted to the remnants of the Pol Pot army and the other Kampuchean reactionary forces.

- Inauguration in Hanoi of the first national seminar on folk culture.

11. A seminar on the national hero Nguyen Trai is held in Ho Chi Minh City on the occasion of his 600th birth anniversary.

13. A delegation of the Party and Government of the DRV, led by Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi, leaves Hanoi for Nicaragua for the first anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

14. A delegation of the Soviet Government, led by N.V. Talysin, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Minister of Communications, arrives in Vietnam to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam - USSR Agreement on Economic Cooperation. An agreement is signed on Soviet assistance (with the money collected by the Soviet people in a communist labour day throughout the Soviet Union) to help Vietnam restore the enterprises destroyed by the Chinese troops during their aggression against Vietnam in February 1979.

- In the southern towns and provinces, 60,000 students sit for entrance examinations to various universities, colleges and vocational secondary schools for the 1980 - 1981 school year. On 3 July, 170,000 students in the North sat for similar examinations.

- VNA: The Australian Foreign Minister, Mr. Peacock, declares that his country will adopt a neutral position with regard to Kampuchea and no longer recognizes the Pol Pot regime.

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**DATE FILMED**

Dec 15, 1980 JH